

THE ENTERPRISE.

VOL XVI—17th YEAR

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1909

NO. 11

CORONER PLYMIRE IS DISQUALIFIED--- JURORS DISMISSED

Judge Dooley Sustains Challenge of Prosecution and Finally Appoints Perry Eyre as Elisor

Last Saturday, after hearing affidavits from both sides and considering the evidence presented to him, Judge M. T. Dooling decided that Sheriff Robt. S. Chatham was not qualified to select the venire of jurymen required for the trials of the accused officials of San Mateo County, and Coroner H. G. Plymire of this city was appointed to perform that duty.

An effort was made by the prosecution to disqualify the Coroner last Saturday, on the ground that he was affiliated with the accused officials by political and social ties, but Judge Dooling would not allow it.

In making his decision, Judge Dooling said: "About the qualifications of the coroner I am not so certain. I will therefore make an order that the coroner notify a panel of fifty veniremen to appear in court here on Tuesday next at 10 o'clock. The attorneys will then be allowed to take exception to the panel, if unsatisfactory to them, and arguments will be heard on this point."

Before adjournment, Judge Dooling allowed the defense thirty days in which to file a bill of exceptions against the disqualification of the sheriff. The same motion was allowed against the dismissal of the regular jury panel.

The court then adjourned until Tuesday morning.

TUESDAY'S SESSION.

When court opened Tuesday morning, Judge Dooling instructed Clerk A. L. Lowe to read the names of the jurors who had been selected by Coroner Plymire, which are as follows: D. Caplar, Charles Haly, John Wohlers, David H. Atkinson, John Beichle, Louis Badino, Carl J. Zulk, Joseph Liverton, Arthur H. Brooks, Michael F. Lynch, Anocleto Bocci, John Clifford, August Lund, John H. Fitzgerald, L. H. Bill, J. L. Bevelockway, John Mangini, George F. Johnston, William Couter, Edward F. Smith, Charles Barbeau, Louis Taval, B. F. Gilbride, Carl H. Lovegreen, D. Brooks, William McCune, Joe Wehren, August Berg, John Doyle, Charles E. Smallridge, John Stack, J. M. Vickerson, E. L. Kinsley, J. H. Claffey, William Edwards, C. E. Dunshee, F. G. Miner, Thomas Alton, Charles Brown, J. A. Schillig, Chris Eskilson, Thomas Weymouth, Otto Hoffman, A. Hammerson, W. A. Emmett, Sr., Eugene O'Neill, A. P. Johnson, W. H. Turk.

After the names were read, Judge Dooling announced that he had excused the following for various reasons: John Beichle, Louis Badino, Carl J. Zulk, M. F. Lynch, Arthur H. Brooks, A. Bocci, John Clifford, John Mangini, Geo. F. Johnston, C. H. Lovegreen,

August Berg and C. E. Smallbridge. Deputy Attorney General Benjamin then asked that Coroner Plymire be sworn and placed upon the stand.

Judge Dooling then replied, "That is unusual."

Benjamin—"It is purely a matter of investigation. Can interpose a challenge."

Judge Dooling—"What is the ground for challenge?"

Benjamin—"We interpose a challenge on grounds as stated in section 1064 of the Penal Code."

At this point Attorneys W. H. Linforth and Geo. C. and Hall C. Ross held a short conference.

Attorney Linforth—"We may not oppose the challenge. The prosecution ought to state grounds of challenge."

Benjamin—"The challenge is now made on the ground of bias of summoning officer."

Linforth—"The defendants deny the challenge."

Judge Dooling then called for Coroner Plymire, who was sworn by Clerk Lowe, and took the witness stand.

Attorney Benjamin then fully questioned the coroner as to how he selected the venire of jurymen, and what his relations with the accused officials were.

Coroner Plymire then gave the following resume: Had known ex-Supervisor Eikenkotter since 1900; had known ex-Supervisor Debenedetti and Supervisors Coleman and Blackburn about six years; was health officer for four years prior to being elected coroner of the county; in obtaining names for the jury had avoided the cities at the suggestion of Judge Dooling and endeavored to be fair and get men whom he did not know.

Benjamin—"Don't you think there is some politics behind these accusations?"

Plymire—"Partially so."

Benjamin—"Do you think it is at the fountain head?"

Plymire—"No. Not necessarily."

Benjamin—"Somewhere along the road?"

Plymire—"Yes."

Benjamin—"Are you acquainted with all the men you summoned?"

Plymire—"Some of them. Over half of them are strangers to me."

Benjamin—"Are any of them enemies of Mr. Eikenkotter?"

Plymire—"Not that I know of. I know some of them wanted Mr. Casey elected supervisor in the First Township at the last election."

Benjamin—"You are very friendly to Mr. Eikenkotter, are you not?"

Plymire—"Yes."

Benjamin—"You would have liked to have seen him elected?"

NEW DOAK SHEET METAL WORKS HAS STARTED UP

The first shop of the Doak Sheet Metal Works has been partially fitted up with machinery, and this week started up with several men employed turning out the finished product. Others were engaged in building narrow gauge railroad tracks leading from the shop to the switching track some distance away and through the length of the shop.

There are to be several shop buildings erected before the plant will be running at full blast.

Work will be started in a few days on the concrete foundations for the second building, which will be 440 feet long and 40 feet wide, with two wings of 100 and 150 feet long.

From now on, men will be added to the force as needed until all the buildings are completed and machinery installed, when from 500 to 800 workers will be employed.

Plymire—"Yes."

Benjamin—"You spoke to many people in his behalf."

Plymire—"Yes."

Benjamin—"In fact, you managed his last campaign for supervisor."

Plymire—"No, I did not."

Benjamin—"Do you think Mr. Eikenkotter innocent of this charge?"

Plymire—"I don't know."

Benjamin—"Would you like to see him acquitted of this charge?"

Plymire—"Yes I would, if he is innocent."

Benjamin—"If you were a juryman in this case, notwithstanding your friendship, would you vote guilty if the evidence would so show?"

Plymire—"Yes, I would."

Benjamin—"You have read about this case and discussed it, have you not?"

Plymire—"Yes, I have."

Benjamin—"What impression have you gained as to the innocence or guilt of Mr. Eikenkotter?"

Plymire—"I cannot answer that question. I do not know anything about it."

Benjamin—"You had several talks with Mr. Eikenkotter about the supervisors voting on a contract, did you not?"

Plymire—"Yes."

Benjamin—"What did Mr. Eikenkotter say about it?"

Plymire—"Mr. Eikenkotter said he did not remember voting on this contract."

Benjamin—"What impression did that make upon your mind?"

Plymire—"I thought he ought to remember whether it was done or not."

Many more questions were asked Coroner Plymire by Attorney Benjamin. Many were objected to by the defense but overruled by Judge Dooling, and exceptions taken.

In his argument, Attorney Benjamin said the law did not contemplate that jurors should be summoned from the bystanders, or from one or two townships, as had been done. If the coroner were a juror he would be disqualified on his testimony. He offered affidavits again that had been presented last week.

The defense announced they were satisfied provided the affidavits in answer could be offered, which was conceded.

Attorney Geo. C. Ross, for the defense, read law provisions in reference to challenges. He said the evidence

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Harry E. Styles Appointed City Attorney--Several Claims Against the City Allowed

At last Monday night's meeting of the City Board of Trustees all the members were present.

Not much business was transacted and there was a short session.

A communication received from the Lincoln Farm Association asking for a contribution to aid in erecting a memorial to Abraham Lincoln, was upon motion of Trustee McSweeney, seconded by Trustee Edwards, laid over until next meeting to be acted upon.

The committee on lights reported they had not received figures on the expense of installing lights on Linden and San Bruno Avenues, and the matter was laid over until next meeting.

Trustee McSweeney, for the street committee, reported that the work of repairing washouts on Grand Avenue extension and on the Mission road near Baden station was being done in a careful manner and that it would soon be finished.

Street Superintendent Kneese reported that there was a spring in the middle of San Bruno Avenue which was causing damage to the street. Referred to street committee.

Upon motion of Trustee Gaerde, seconded by Trustee Hickey, Harry E. Styles was appointed City Attorney at a salary of \$25 per month.

Upon motion of Trustee Hickey,

seconded by Trustee Edwards, City Attorney Styles was instructed to prepare a vehicle license tax ordinance.

Upon request, Citizen W. J. Martin gave an account of what was being done at Sacramento in the Legislature regarding action on a city annexation bill.

Trustee Hickey stated that he had told parties who were growing vegetables at the west end of town not to cultivate the ground occupied by Miller Avenue, as that thoroughfare had been officially ordered opened by the City Trustees.

The following claims against the city were then allowed and ordered paid:

Patrick Maguire, street work	\$37.00
Michael O'Brien, street work	34.40
Patrick Hilliard, street work	41.00
F. G. Tracy, street work	29.00
R. Jones, street work	25.40
A. F. Schmidt, street work	8.50
Dan Clements, street work	6.00
R. S. Chapman, street work	3.00
B. Gonzales, repairing picks	7.50
J. L. Debenedetti, mds.	1.50
South City Lumber and Supply Company, lumber	10.13
W. J. Martin, rent	10.00
Enterprise Publishing Company, advertising	63.00
City Marshal Kneese, fees	22.00
City Clerk Smith, fees	17.50
City Recorder McSweeney, fees	15.00
Total	\$330.93

"TRIUMPHS OF FAITH"

The above theme is the topic of the sermon at St. Paul's M. E. Church tomorrow evening by Rev. E. D. Kizer. Mrs. J. O. Snyder will sing a solo during the service. The public is invited to worship at this church.

NO RACE SUICIDE HERE—BÄDEN AVENUE TO THE FORE

At 459 Baden Avenue, to the wife of Joseph Lopez, a bouncing baby boy. Mother and baby doing well.

In the Superior Court at Redwood City this week judgment was given in favor of plaintiff for \$525.93, together with interest and costs of suit in the case of the South San Francisco Mill and Lumber Company vs. A. A. LoReaux.

DRAYAGE AND EXPRESSAGE

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Light and Heavy Hauling promptly attended to. Baggage and Freight transferred to and from Railroads, Hotels, Residences, Etc., at reasonable rates

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JESSE W. LILIENTHAL, President
C. F. HAMSHIER, Cashier

The defense announced they were satisfied provided the affidavits in answer could be offered, which was conceded.

Attorney Geo. C. Ross, for the defense, read law provisions in reference to challenges. He said the evidence

South San Francisco**Railroad Time Table****BAY SHORE CUTOFF.**

NORTHBOUND TRAINS LEAVE
6:18 A. M.
7:23 A. M.
7:43 A. M.
(Except Sunday)
8:03 A. M.
8:43 A. M.
(Except Sunday)
9:23 A. M.
10:08 A. M.
12:53 P. M.
3:01 P. M.
(Except Sunday)
5:23 P. M.
7:08 P. M.
7:18 P. M.

SOUTHBOUND TRAINS LEAVE

6:57 A. M.
8:37 A. M.
10:57 A. M.
11:57 A. M.
2:18 P. M.
3:37 P. M.
4:37 P. M.
5:57 P. M.
6:47 P. M.
12:02 P. M.

(Theatre Train)

SHUTTLE SERVICE

From San Francisco via Valencia Street and to San Francisco via Bay Shore Cutoff.

6:30 a. m.
(Except Sunday)
10:15 A. M.
(Sunday only)
11:50 A. M.
(Sunday only)
12:40 P. M.
(Except Sunday)
4:20 p. m.
6:20 p. m.
7:19 p. m.
(except Sunday)

From San Francisco via Bay Shore Cutoff and to San Francisco via Valencia Street.

5:50 a. m.
(except Sunday)
9:50 A. M.
(Sunday only)
10:20 A. M.
(Except Sunday)
11:35 A. M.
(Sunday only)
2:30 P. M.
5:25 p. m.
(except Sunday)
6:25 p. m.

POST OFFICE.

Post Office open from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. Sundays, 8 A. M. to 9 A. M. Money order office open from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Mails leave Post Office twenty minutes before trains.

* **NORTHBOUND DISPATCH.**

8:03 A. M.
12:13 P. M.
3:43 P. M.
7:13 P. M.

† **SOUTHBOUND DISPATCH.**

6:57 A. M.
11:57 A. M.
3:17 P. M.

* Mails from south arrive.

† Mails from north arrive.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

CITY OFFICIALS

TRUSTEES—A. Hynding (President), H. Gaerdes, H. Edwards, Thos. Hickey, D. McSweeney.

Clerk W. J. Smith
Treasurer C. L. Kaufmann
Recorder A. McSweeney
Marshal H. W. Kneese
Deputy Marshal W. P. Acheson
Garbage Collector A. F. Schmidt
Poundmaster J. Welch

BOARD OF HEALTH—Dr. D. B. Plymire (President), E. E. Cunningham, Wm. Hickey, E. N. Brown, Geo. Kneese (Secretary).

SCHOOL TRUSTEES—Duray Smith, Chas. Robinson, J. Kelly.

County Officials

Judge Superior Court G. H. Buck
Treasurer P. P. Chamberlain
Tax Collector C. L. McFadden
District Attorney J. J. Bullock
Assessor C. D. Hayward
County Clerk Joseph H. Nash
County Recorder John F. Johnston
Sheriff Robert Chatham
Auditor Henry Underhill
Superintendent of Schools Roy Cloud
Coroner and Public Adm. Dr. H. G. Plymire
Surveyor James B. Neuman
Health Officer D. B. Plymire, M. D.

Officials—First Township

Supervisor James T. Casey
Justice of the Peace A. McSweeney
Constable Bob Carroll
Postmaster E. E. Cunningham

The Town Fool.

By M. QUAD.

[Copyright, 1908, by T. C. McClure.]

It was a brutal way of putting it, but everybody in the town of Graham had come to speak of Jimmy Landon as the town fool. It was said that the boy had been born bright enough, but at the age of five a stroke of lightning had worked the change in him. He lost the power of speech, and his mind was weakened, and after the death of his widowed mother he was an inmate of the poorhouse for two or three years. Then he became a hanger-on of the town, having no particular home, but being cared for as an object of charity. Not quite that either. He was always willing to do any work he could to pay his way. He could hear if he could not talk, and though he seemed to have no more mind than a child of three, he got along very well. Two things the boys of the town came to learn in time—Jimmy had a streak of cunning in him, and he was revengeful.

Jimmy Landon was thirteen years old and had been looked upon as the town fool for several years when a sort of event happened in the quiet community. A stranger, who called himself Colonel Bliss, and who was so crippled up with wounds that he had to use a pair of crutches, arrived in town and delivered a series of lectures on war. It came to be understood that he had been the colonel of a gallant Illinois regiment and that owing to his wounds and other misfortunes he was in bad financial shape. He did fairly well with his lectures, and he made many friends, and when he proposed to open a singing and writing school he received much encouragement. He could sing, and he wrote a beautiful hand.

The colonel took up his quarters at one of the two inns in the town, where he had the use of the hall used for



HAD BEEN CAUGHT BY A LEG IN A BEAR TRAP.
dancing. He could have had the best room in the house, but he did not want it. He wanted one with a back instead of a front view. Just beneath his windows was the roof of the kitchen, and below that was the roof of a shed. From thence it was a drop of only six feet to the alley in the rear of the hotel. These things were not taken notice of by outsiders until later on. The town fool took a liking to Colonel Bliss at once. He was drawn toward him by his crippled condition. The lad had never seen anything like it in his life. The colonel could manage to get up and down stairs, but no more. If he left the hotel it had to be in a carriage. Jimmy Landon started out to attach himself to the stranger as a body servant, but his unusual curiosity brought about his downfall. He had served for two weeks when the colonel found him rummaging his trunk and sent him to the right about. Not only that, but he whacked him over the back with one of his crutches. Those whacks destroyed the boy's illusions. The colonel was no longer a god to him. Jimmy had reasoned it out in his silly mind that the trunk was a partnership concern and that he had a perfect right to examine its contents, and to be whacked for doing it and then to be driven away in disgrace aroused a thirst for revenge.

The schools had just got fairly started when more events came along. One night the postoffice was robbed of cash and stamps to the value of \$200. It was a widow who held the office, and everybody felt sorry for her. It

was decided that the trick had been done by two men who were seen loitering about the streets at a late hour that night, and the sheriff failed to get any clew. The colonel heard of the robbery, of course, and seemed to take a deep interest in it. In fact, his advice was taken by the sheriff in seeking to solve the affair. Only ten days later the leading dry goods store was entered at night and \$70 in cash taken. As no goods were taken, the sheriff reasoned that some one in the town was the robber, but the colonel differed with him. In his opinion an organized gang was at work and the fellows had been frightened away before they could begin loading up the wagon.

During the next week there was nothing doing. Then a farmer who had sold a lot of cattle and had the money in his house was neatly robbed of every dollar of it. He and his wife were sleeping in a bedroom off the sitting room, and the robber had effected entrance by using a ladder and a second story window. The sum taken was \$300, and now the sheriff and his deputies began to move lively. By the advice of Colonel Bliss, who hinted that he might add a detective agency to his schools, certain highways were watched at night. Nothing came of that, but the postoffice in a village in a contrary direction was robbed of \$100 worth of cash and stamps.

The town fool could hear, and he heard all about the robberies. He couldn't grasp the particulars the way other folks did, but he absorbed enough of them to make him act queerly. He went about with a grin on his face, and when spoken to about the robberies he put on the most knowing look his face had ever worn. The sheriff bought the lad 10 cents' worth of candy and tried for an hour to get something out of him, but Jimmy simply munched the sweets and grinned. If he had anything up his sleeve he wasn't going to bring it to light just then. The robbery of the farmer was still being talked of when a hardware store in the town was entered and robbed. In addition to \$25 in cash, the robber bundled up \$200 worth of the choicest cutlery. There was no clew until Colonel Bliss furnished one. He directed suspicion toward the town fool. Jimmy Landon was brought to the hotel by the sheriff, and the colonel and others set all sorts of traps for him, but were no wiser at the end of three hours. The boy would grin and giggle and lie down on the floor and laugh, but no one else could see where the joke came in—if there was a joke.

For two weeks after the robbery of the hardware store there was nothing doing. The colonel held to it that the boy, fool though he was, had become frightened. Then the grand climax came, and it was a hair raiser. There was a private bank in town, and the owner had quietly put on a watchman. One night this watchman heard suspicious sounds at the back door and raised an alarm and heard some one running away. Fifteen minutes later there was the awfulest kind of a row in the rear of the hotel. None of those who rushed out were prepared for the sights that greeted them. Colonel Bliss, without his crutches, had been caught by a leg in a bear trap, the town fool was rolling on the ground in laughter, a man's trail over the roofs could be traced in the thin snow, and there were tracks leading from the trap back to the bank. Jimmy Landon had suspected the man that whacked him with a crutch and set a trap for and caught him. There was no getting out of it for the colonel. First, it was shown that he was no more a cripple than any one else, and, second, the plunder of his various robberies was right there in his trunk. He simply stood on his dignity and went to prison for ten years, and the town fool is still today welcome to make his home with any family in the community. The doctors say that his mind will never be any brighter, and other folks say there is no need for it to be.

Novel Experiment With Monkeys.
Professor John B. Watson, formerly of Chicago university, now head of the department of experimental psychology at Johns Hopkins university in Baltimore, is making interesting experiments with monkeys in testing their power to distinguish between colors and different degrees of light. The monkeys are tempted to make this distinction through Malaga grapes, one of which is placed first behind a red electric light and then behind a green one. When a monkey distinguishes right he gets the grape.

Alligator Steak For Taft.
Determined that Louisiana shall not be behind in furnishing unique viands for the president elect, Secretary M. B. Trezvant of the Progressive union is taking a prominent part in arranging for the entertainment of Mr. Taft on his visit to New Orleans. He has advanced a plan to give the visitor an alligator steak dinner in New Orleans.

WORLD'S BIGGEST MAP.

It Will Be 3,724 Feet Long and Out-line Long Island.

The biggest map in the world will be constructed on the south side of the Queensboro bridge, at New York, by the celebration committee. It will be 3,724 feet long and extend from the Manhattan shore to the Long Island City shore. This map will be sixty-nine feet in height. The map will be outlined by electric incandescent lamps and will outline Long Island in red, and the location of the principal towns and cities will be by green lamps.

This gigantic map will not be noticeable by day at a distance, but for one week during the celebration of the opening of the Queensboro bridge it can be seen from almost any point on the East river water frontage.

A national campaign has been determined upon by the executive committee of the laymen's missionary movement to be carried on by means of a series of public meetings for men in all of the more important cities of the United States during the winter of 1909-10. The initial series will be held in Washington and will be participated in by the president and by many public men. The concluding convention will be held in Toronto March 31 to April 4. A world's convention is to be held in Edinburgh in June, 1910.

Motor Car For a Baseball Team's Use.

The time is coming when the automobile will be used for practically all purposes where a speedy method of transportation over roads of all kinds is desired. A hint of the coming of this time is afforded by the action of the Indianapolis Baseball club in purchasing a twenty-four passenger motor bus. It will be used to carry the players to and from the ball grounds and to and from trains. Its adaptability for other uses—for making trips to nearby towns, for example—is obvious.

Mufflers Needed.

The silent rifle now we have. By Maxim 'twas invented. The barrel mouth she muffles, and All noise is thus prevented. But, Maxim, in your work of peace Build one more thing, and that's A muffled, silent phonograph. For use in city flats.

That done, improve your leisure hours A long belt want to fill. Invent a muffler for trombones, Those awful blasts to still, So that the amateur may blow And practice as he should Without disturbing every one Within his neighborhood.

Then, if you can go further still To prove you're a magician, Invent a muffler that will stop The yawping politician. If from such sounds as this you can A weary world release, The Nobel prize should come to you As one who toiled for peace. —Detroit Free Press.

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Omaha	25.00
Kansas City	25.00
Fort Worth	25.00
New York	50.00
Baltimore	50.00
Boston	51.45
Buffalo	

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THE SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY designed in its original plan to make of South San Francisco a great manufacturing center. With that object in view, it originally purchased 3500 acres of land in San Mateo County, on the bay front, five miles south of the City of San Francisco. Since the original purchase, the company has added greatly to its holdings by the purchase of large tracts of adjoining lands, giving to it a perfect environment for the complete development of a great manufacturing city.

The faith which this Company had in its enterprise has been manifest to everyone by the large expenditure it has made in the development of this property. Every foundation which goes to make a perfect condition for manufacture has been already solidly installed, and

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

is a rapidly growing city; it is a railroad terminal; it is on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and accessible to all railroads; has deep water communication; owns and operates for its industries a railroad connecting with the Southern Pacific and the water front; has electric street car service from factory to Town, and direct to San Francisco; has an Electric Light and Power Company; owns an independent Water Works, and has an abundance of fresh water for factory and house; has wharves and docks; a perfect sewerage system; a Bank and a Town Hall; and a population of over 3000 people; an extensive and fine residence district, where everyone may secure lands at reasonable prices and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

FACTORY SITES

can be obtained from the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company on most reasonable terms.

The completion of the Bay Shore Tunnels has placed South San Francisco on the main lines of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and forty passenger trains per day connect it with the outside world.

With the completion of the Dumbarton Bridge and Cutoff, now rapidly being constructed, South San Francisco will have all railroads which center in San Francisco passing through its midst.

Many industries are already established here, chief of which are the Western Meat Company, the Wool Pullery, the Soap Works, the Baden Brick Company, Pacific Jupiter Steel Company, the Steiger Pottery Works, the W. P. Fuller White Lead Works, the South San Francisco Lumber and Supply Company, and other enterprises, all of which are in full operation to-day. The American Smelting and Refining Company has purchased over 300 acres of land in South San Francisco for the purpose of erecting a great plant, which they estimate will cost upwards of \$5,000,000. The Doak Sheet Steel Company has purchased a large tract of land and has already commenced the construction of a large rolling mill. Other factories have recently made purchases, and South San Francisco is plainly destined to fulfill all that its promoters had hoped.

For Manufacturing Purposes, South San Francisco Has No Equal on San Francisco Bay

PARTIES DESIRING LOCATIONS SHOULD APPLY TO

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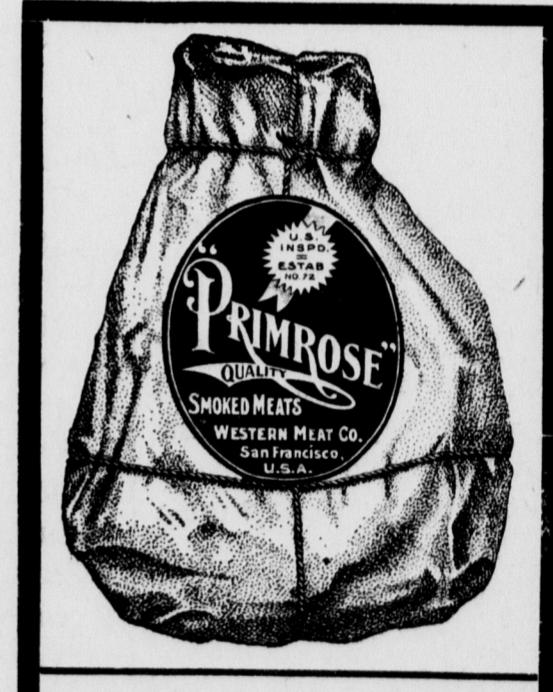
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and
CALVES

PRIMROSE HAMS AND BACON

GOLDEN GATE PURE LARD

PACKING HOUSE AND STOCK YARDS LOCATED AT



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San Mateo County,

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THE ENTERPRISE

Published every Saturday by the
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One Year, in advance	\$2 00
Six Months "	1 00
Three Months "	50

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SATURDAY MARCH 13, 1909.



Senator Wright's resolution directing the attorney-general of the State to bring a test action to determine the title to tide lands, raises a big question and one which must be settled sooner or later by the highest court of the country.

Assembly Bills Nos. 1011 and 1012 should be entitled "acts to discourage and hinder the growth and development of municipalities in the State of California, and to remove local self-government a step further from the people."

The State Highway Bill, now pending before the Legislature, raises the salary roll of the engineering department from \$29,000 to \$44,000 per annum, an increase of \$15,000 per annum. The increase is presumably predicated upon the large increase of work in this department should the people vote \$18,000,000 for a State Highway System. But should the people turn down this grand tax-eating and tax-wasting project—as they doubtless will—then, and in that event, the \$15,000 per annum increase of salaries for the engineering department will remain to be paid to the State engineers and to be paid by the people.

The proposed State Highway System is a magnificent scheme on paper. The scheme is as yet only a paper scheme, and it is to be hoped that it may never get beyond the paper stage. On paper it is formulated and described by Assembly Bills 990 and 1066.

The proposed State roads are to constitute a continuous and connected State highway system running north and south through the State traversing the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys, and along the Pacific Coast by the most direct and practical routes, connecting the county seats of the several counties through which it passes and joining the centers of population, together with such branch roads as may be necessary to connect therewith the several county seats lying east and west of such State highway."

These State roads or highways are to be permanent in character and to be finished with oil or macadam or a combination of both, or of such other material as the State engineer may deem most suitable and best.

According to the proposed scheme there is to be one main highway traversing the State from north to south, through the valleys of Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers and another from north to south along the Pacific Coast. These two main roads would have a combined length of not less than 2000 miles. The branch roads to connect county seats east and west with the main highways would

probably have as much more mileage, making a grand total of about 4000 miles of road.

The first act will be to have the people vote \$18,000,000 State bonds to be used to acquire and construct the big system of State roads. This vast work and vast expenditure is to be under control and management of the State engineering department.

This department is to buy all material and have all this vast work done either by contract or done by day labor by and with the consent of the Advisory Board, which latter board consists of the Governor, the President of Board of State Harbor Commissioners, the Superintendent of State Hospitals and the State Engineer. There is no check on the Engineering Department and Advisory Board in the expenditure of the vast sum of money involved in the survey acquisition of right of way and construction of this gigantic system of public roads. No provision is made for bids, and bonds accompanying the bids, requiring work to be let to lowest bidder on plans and specifications.

The State Engineer and three other officials are given absolute power to build roads all over the State, to buy material, hire laborers and pay out these millions as to these four autocrats may seem best.

It is safe to say that the roads proposed, built in the manner proposed, will, when finished—if ever finished—cost nearer thirty-six than eighteen millions of dollars. This primary proposition for building a system of State highways is bad enough, but there is a secondary proposition which provides for the maintenance of these roads by the State Engineering Department after the roads are built. Think of the vast army of men required to keep 4000 miles of road in repair.

As we said on this subject in a former issue, this secondary proposition, if carried out, will make number one look like thirty cents, and should the Legislature pass the bills, and the people vote the bonds, this State will have such a system of political wagon roads as will make all other political patronage pie appear utterly insignificant.

Assembly Bill No. 1025, introduced by Mr. Holmqvist, is a bill to increase the pay of certain county officials in San Mateo County. It affects this county only. It will pass provided there is no protest, and the assemblyman and state senator representing this county favor it. The pay or salary allowance of the following named county officials is increased by the bill, viz.: Clerk, Sheriff, Recorder, Auditor, Treasurer, Tax Collector, Assessor and Superintendent of Schools.

For the purpose of giving readers of THE ENTERPRISE exact information regarding the changes and increase made by the bill in question, we give the allowances under the old or present law, and those made by the pending bill:

County Clerk—Old law—\$3000 per annum, and in the year a new great register is required \$500 additional. The bill—\$3000 per annum, such fees as are now or may hereafter be allowed by law, and ten cents per name for registering voters in year of registration; for deputies, one chief deputy \$1500 and one deputy \$900 per annum.

Sheriff—Old law—\$4500 per annum and mileage 25 cents one way.

Do You Want to Help Boom This Town?



If you do, you'll assist the editors in advertising the place.

If you do, you'll patronize home industries, including the printer.

If you do, you'll subscribe for this paper regularly and advertise in it.

But—

If you don't, you'll sneer at our efforts for town improvement.

If you don't, you'll order your job printing from some outsider.

If you don't, you'll borrow your neighbor's copy of the paper to read.

DO YOU OR DON'T YOU?

The bill—\$4500 per annum and mileage 25 cents per mile one way. One deputy \$1200 per annum.

Recorder—Old law—\$3500 per annum. The bill—\$3000 per annum, one deputy \$900, one deputy \$600 and four deputies \$500 each, \$2000.

Auditor—Old law—\$1800 per annum. The bill—\$1800. One deputy \$900.

Treasurer—Old law—\$1800 per annum. The bill—\$1800. One deputy \$900.

Tax Collector—Old law—\$2000 per annum. The bill—\$2000. Deputies not to exceed \$900.

Assessor—Old law—\$4000 per annum. The bill—\$4000 per annum. Deputies not to exceed \$900.

Superintendent of Schools—Old law—\$1500 per annum. The bill—\$2100. Deputy \$400.

The increase, as will be seen, aggregates \$11,200.

The foregoing figures do not, however, represent the full pay of certain of the officials named therein. For instance, the fees allowed the Sheriff, the Assessor and the Tax Collector amount to large sums annually over and above the fixed salaries.

It is doubtless true that the clerical work increases somewhat in these county offices with increase of population and assessed values. It is also true that in certain offices the duties are clerical only so far the most part. The officials in these offices are by right entitled to such pay only as a first-class clerk commands in the business world. The pay of assistants or deputies should be fixed, and go to the deputy and not through the principal.

Again, any system which permits fees to be paid to a salaried official is against good government. Fees, if any, should be covered in the public treasury. The bill does not provide a well digested equitable salary measure.

Furthermore, the question of increase of the salaries or allowances for county officials was not discussed nor any attempt made to obtain the sense of the people on the question. In times of business depression, the increase of official

salaries are generally looked upon with disfavor.

We do not believe the bill before the Legislature will meet the approval of any considerable number of the voters and taxpayers of this county.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We guess all that's needed to straighten matters out in Cuba is a few hangings.

Fashion is about to abolish the rat, a bit of news that will be welcome to patrons of the theatre.

Perhaps the man who wanted to marry his stepmother has a grudge against the joke makers.

And President-elect Taft continues to eat publicly and fearlessly. Has he a physician who is also a friend?

Cuba has had a little mutiny already. The people just beginning to realize how free they are.

An English heiress is to marry a poor American. This gives the English editors a chance to get even.

They are going to amend the penal code so that whisky can't be shipped labeled as "varnish", in spite of the fact that a lot of it ought to be.

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman says man is a noun and woman a preposition. A good many of the men whom we know are pronouns.

The Fletcher method of chewing slowly to induce long life was discovered by the trusts long ago. And they chew not only slowly but very fine.

While Castro is doing nothing, the Sultan of Turkey might call him in to give advice on how to run a really autocratic government.

Abraham Lincoln was a rail splitter in his youth, which is probably the reason he never learned to be much of a hair splitter in his maturer years.

Lincoln said that "no man is good enough to govern another man without the other man's consent." We wonder if Father Abraham would have considered the Filipino a man.

Chicago is to send three women with children to the National Congress Mothers at New Orleans. This is an unusual discrimination against bachelorettes.

A Kansas legislator proposes to tax all bachelors over 45 at \$25 a year, despite the fact that any man who has the sand to resist the wiles of women for that length of time is entitled to a pension.

Yes, anxious inquirer, it is perfectly good form nowadays to ask your guests, in serving eggs, to designate a preference between the white and the yellow meats.

Why, if they compel the Kaiser to pay taxes he will only have to have his salary raised, a process which adds to the bookkeeping without increasing the pile in the treasury.

Apparently, we are going mad in this country on the subject of the sons and daughters of things. We now have an organization of appendixless people.

FRATERNAL ORDERS

F. O. E.

The Eagle screamed Tuesday evening last when South City Aerie, No. 1473, added three new candidates to the nest, namely, J. Laborde, Andrew Carr and Ollie Robbins. The drill team is keeping up its reputation for interesting work; something new every month from now on. The cheers which greeted the team at the completion of the work showed how well the members of the Aerie appreciated their efforts. Arrangements for the Memorial Service, March 28th, are nearing completion. Judge Carroll Cook of San Francisco will be the orator of the day.

Imp. O. R. M.

Peter Lind is a Redman now. Thursday last he passed through the ordeal safely and he is proud of the fact that the chief's degree sash may now be worn by him. Pete thinks if he keeps on joining the orders he will meet the first goat he lost in time. It would not surprise the writer if he discovered his long lost friend when he joins the Druids at Colma.

CALIFORNIA INVENTORS.

The following patents were issued this week to California inventors reported by D. Swift & Co., patent lawyers, Washington, D. C.: C. Allen, Los Angeles, incinerator; G. Baldwin Weed, ratchet wrench; V. Campbell, Altadena, can-capping machine; G. N. Eastman, Riverside, dry battery cell; A. Grandjean, San Diego, oil feed for carbureting apparatus; F. F. Hultgreen, Oakland, window screen; N. J. Jewell, Redding, basket; C. Loesch, San Francisco, dough-moulding machine; A. G. Meyer, San Francisco, treating phenacetin and product; J. F. Melson, Hammonton, hame hook adjusting device; O. G. Rose, Camp Meeker, attachment for the horns of sound-reproducing instruments; D. H. Sherman, Los Angeles, agitator; H. F. Story, Highland, pump head; W. Van Wie, Oakland; radius counterbalance crane.

Copies of any of the above patents will be furnished to our readers at ten cents each by D. Swift & Co., Washington, D. C., our special patent correspondents.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

Eliz L. Muller to Alice B. Chapman—northwesterly quarter of lot 7, block 134; lot 19, block 126½; lots 16 and 19, block 102, South San Francisco.

Geo. H. Chapman and wife to Eliz L. Muller—Same property as above.

FOR SALE

A residence lot, 50 x 140 feet; located in best part of this city; with splendid view of mountain, valley and bay. Inquire this office.

Jan. 23-1f

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE, EXECUTION.

C. C. P., Secs. 692-693. No. 957

Sheriff's Office, County of San Mateo, State of California.

BAUER'S LAW AND COLLECTION COMPANY, Incorporated, vs. F. A. BULL and CLARA BULL.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the Superior Court of the City and County of San Francisco, of the State of California, wherein Bauer's Law and Collection Company, Incorporated, Plaintiff, and F. A. Bull and Clara Bull, Defendants, upon a judgment rendered the 10th day of February, A. D. 1909, for the sum of \$96.85, in gold coin of the United States, besides costs and interest, I have this day levied upon all the right, title, claim and interest of said Defendants, F. A. Bull and Clara Bull, of, and to the following described real estate, to-wit:

Sub. 42, containing 4.47 acres, as designated by the certain map of Millbrae Villa Tract, filed in the office of the County Recorder of the County of San Mateo, on the 5th day of April, 1889, as shown in Map Book 1, Page 37. Therefore notice is given that I will on WEDNESDAY the 31st day of MARCH, A. D. 1909, at 11 o'clock A. M., and day, in front of the Court House door of the town of Redwood City, in said county, sell to the highest bidder at PUBLIC AUCTION for gold coin of the United States, all the right, title, claim and interest of said Defendants F. A. Bull and Clara Bull, of, in and to the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise sufficient money to satisfy said judgment, with interest and costs.

ROBERT S. CHATHAM, Sheriff.
By F. T. BARTLETT, Under Sheriff.

Dated at Redwood City, this 9th day of March, A. D. 1909.

Mar. 13-1f

WANTED—SUCCESS MAGAZINE requires the services of a man in San Mateo County to look after expiring subscriptions and to secure new business by means of special methods unusually effective; position permanent; prefer one with experience, but would consider any applicant with good natural qualifications; salary \$1.50 per day, with commission option. Address with references, R. C. Peacock, Room 102, Success Magazine Building, New York.

DO YOU WANT TO GO TO COLLEGE? If so we can help you. We have already put hundreds through college by means of our plan. Write today for full information regarding our offer of a free scholarship in any school or college. Address, Robert J. Sherrill 29-31 East 22d Street, New York City.

COLMA NEWS.

A very delightful evening was enjoyed last Sunday night by a number of young folks at the home of William Clay Silver, Jr., at Colma, who gave a barbecue party. A delicious and appetizing luncheon was served consisting of mock oysters, barbecued beef and other dainties, covers being laid for fifteen. The lunch was served in the back yard under a tent. A number of very opportune speeches and toasts were given during the repast, while the remainder of the evening was spent in singing to the music of a guitar and mandolin. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Young, Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Deller, Mr. and Mrs. Romeo Schenone, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Miller, Mr. and Mrs. William Clay Silver, Jr., Mrs. Ella Clark, Miss Lillian Wight and Mr. Jack Bird.

First class music for weddings, dances, receptions, etc., by the Emile J. Charlier Orchestra. Rates reasonable. For information apply at Linden Hotel, care H. J. Vandebos, South San Francisco, San Mateo Co., Cal. *1f

OUTFIT FOR BIG HUNT

Novel Equipment of President Roosevelt's African Expedition.

COMPACT AND EASILY CARRIED

Remarkable Tent Provides In Miniature All Luxuries of a Summer Home. Veranda a Feature—Bathtub, Folding Bed and Hanging Wardrobe.

A remarkable tent which in miniature will provide almost all of the luxuries of a summer home will be part of the equipment of President Roosevelt's African hunting trip. The entire outfit for the expedition was purchased in London, where details of the paraphernalia were recently made public.

The tent is provided with a bathroom, a veranda, a folding bed, a wardrobe and all the appurtenances of a comfortable residence. It is remarkable in the fact that it entirely it might be inclosed in a steamer trunk.

The equipment has been gathered under the supervision of F. C. Selous, a famous pioneer in big game shooting.

The tent, which will accommodate two persons, is 12 by 10 feet and 7 feet 6 inches high in the center. It is lined inside with turkey red twill and has all sorts of pockets to hold odds and ends. It is double ridged, which provides for a second canvas, affording greater protection from the elements and in the heat of the day keeping the interior cooler. Under this second canvas, known as the "fly," the "boys" sleep, sharing the space with their loads.

The bath is of canvas on a folding frame, which by the simplest possible readjustment becomes a washstand. Outside the tent there hangs a canvas water cooler. There are also canvas buckets for carrying the water from the nearest spring.

First in importance inside the tent is the folding bed, fitted with rods for the mosquito curtains. Quickly dismounted, the bed can be neatly packed in a bag, something like that used for carrying golf clubs, and the whole package weighs only about twenty-two pounds. By way of covering there are usually two "Jaeger" sheets and two camel's hair blankets, as in the high altitude it is frequently cold at night. The mattress and pillow are of horse-hair and canvas, and the former folds up like a window blind.

Other features of the interior are a folding table weighing about four pounds, a canvas hanging wardrobe, a folding mirror, a dressing roll, replacing the conventional hand dressing case, and the green canvas ground sheet. To the tent poles are attached leather straps, fitted with brass hooks for guns, coats and other articles which it is desirable to hang up.

For lighting it is usual to take several windproof "hurricane" lamps, a mechanical oil lamp requiring no chimney, a collapsible candle lamp and perhaps one or two reading lamps.

Two persons on a three months' big game hunting expedition would want between fifty and sixty native bearers to carry their outfit and provisions. The "boys" are directly under the command of a headman, who acts as guide. Many of the natives are clever cooks, and, with their own ovens placed in a hole in the ground, they will speedily bake bread or roast small game or joints.

For other foods and methods of cooking the hunter takes with him what is called the "cook's box," in the makeup of which great ingenuity is displayed. The box is only about two feet six inches long and fifteen inches wide and is divisioned. In addition to supplies of groceries for the day up to twenty-eight pounds, it contains a large kettle, a frying pan with folding handle, a grill with telescoping handle and a sauceman capable of boiling a large pudding or a round of meat.

In big game hunting it may often arise that death is only to be avoided by having to hand a good weapon, absolutely reliable. The greatest possible care has therefore to be given to the selection of one's guns, rifles, revolvers and other weapons.

For birds and other small game the hunter wants a good English ejector 12 bore double barreled shotgun; for lions and deer the most serviceable weapon is a 303 bore English single barrel rifle or a Mauser or Mannlicher of similar bore—i.e., carrying a cartridge about three inches long. For really big game, such as elephant, rhinoceros and hippopotamus, he must have a first class double barreled, high velocity cordite rifle of 400-500 bore, which carries a cartridge from four and a half to five inches long. Besides these a good English pattern revolver and a first class hunting knife are wanted for emergencies, such as quickly dispatching a wounded animal at close quarters.

Apart from his camping and hunting outfit one man on a three months' big game hunt requires about fifteen

"chops." A "chop" is a box of general provisions weighing complete, sixty pounds.

Among the contrivances not already mentioned which make for comfort in big game shooting are a combined folding spade and pick for trenching round the tent in case of rain, folding metal boottrees, hair clippers and safety razors, barbers being scarce in Uganda; a portable weighing balance, which enables one to give figures to skeptical friends; a patent pump filter, indispensable where the water is thick and muddy; a mincing machine, an alarm clock and a walking stick which at the will of the owner becomes a stool, upon which he can seat himself to wait for big game without undue fatigue.

TAFT'S HASTY ADMIRER.

Calls President Elect Colonel and Leaves His Father's Best Wishes.

As the Taft train pulled out of Birmingham, Ala., the other night William Howard Taft, the president elect, dropped down into a Pullman seat, sighed and stretched himself for a real rest, says a Cincinnati dispatch. His labors for the day were over. It was the first time since the train left New Orleans at 9:20 o'clock in the morning that his car had been free of local committeemen, the first time he had really had breathing space. His eyes closed, and he began to nod.

Most of the others in the car were already snoozing, their heads tilted against the backs of the seats. Everything was as peaceful as a graveyard. Suddenly from the very center of the car came a voice: "How do you do, colonel? Glad t' see you."

Mr. Taft opened his eyes with a start; so did everybody else in the car. The old familiar voice of the hand-shaker was there, but who the deuce was "colonel?"

The man's collar was unbuttoned, his shoes were untied, he was minus a necktie and was sweating like an ice pitcher in July. He was standing beside Mr. Taft's seat.

"Why, I knew you, colonel," he went on, "the moment I set eyes on you. You look just like your pictures."

Mr. Taft stopped, rubbing his eyes and smiled, s-m-i-l-e-d.

"Well, I have had a good many names," said he, "but this is the first time anybody has called me colonel. They call me judge sometimes."

"Well, now, that's so," said the caller; "they do call you judge, but you certainly look like your pictures."

Before Mr. Taft could say anything further the man rattled along, apparently alarmed at the prospect of the train starting before he finished.

"My father—eighty-six years old—lives just uphill there. I'd gone t' bed. Father, reading evening paper, saw you was coming through on the 9:30 and hollered t' me. 'John, John, git up quick,' he hollered, 'and go shake hands with the first Republican president I ever voted for.' I gets up, jumps into clothes—scuse 'pearance—and rushes down here just in time t' catch train at water tank. Glad t' see you—very glad—great privilege—very happy."

"Give your father my"—interrupted Mr. Taft, but the caller went on:

"Course I will—father'll be tickled—if he could 'a' seen you hisself—could have come all right if he'd only known th' train was goin' to stop s'long. I got three children, three—two boys an' a girl—sorry they're not here too."

"Well, tell your father"—said Mr. Taft again, and the train started.

"Certainly"—the man called back as he sprinted toward the door.

"Tell him I shook hands and everything you said!"

"Thanks, thanks, thanks."

New Use For an Automobile.

For the past two years automobiles have been a veritable fad among the prosperous citizens of Quitman, Ga., and it is probable that there are as many machines in Quitman as in any town of its size in the state of Georgia. E. C. Bridges, a prominent railroad and sawmill man, having grown weary of his touring car as a toy, is trying to turn it into a uniquely practical use. He is having flanged wheels fitted upon it to use it on the South Georgia railway between Quitman and Perry, Fla., whither his business takes him every week.

The Lincoln Cent.

Not on the eagle golden
Will we behold his face,
Nor yet on gleaming silver
The honored features trace,
But to the common copper,
The lowly coin, instead
Has fallen the distinction
Of bearing Lincoln's head.

The millionaire may seldom
Those noble outlines grasp,
But childhood's chubby fingers
The image oft will clasp.
The poor man will esteem it
And mothers hold it dear—
The plain and common people
He loved when he was here.
—McLandburgh Wilson in New York Sun.

TO SAVE MINERS' LIVES

Kansas Professor Experimenting With Explosive Gases.

ONE CAUSE OF EXPLOSIONS.

Mine Disasters Can Be Prevented, Erasmus Haworth Believes, by Eliminating Carbon Monoxide, a Deadly Deoxidized Gas—Most Explosions Due to It, He Says.

What causes explosions in mines that have been tested and are supposed to be absolutely safe? Professor Erasmus Haworth, head of the geological department of the University of Kansas and state geologist, has been experimenting for the last three months in Kansas mines and has reached many interesting conclusions. To aid in further experiments a bill appropriating \$3,000 was recently introduced in the Kansas legislature. Professor Haworth believed it would be passed.

"It's the big problem of the country," Professor Haworth said the other night at the Union depot in Kansas City. "A mine explosion has become so common that a hundred or more lives have to be sacrificed before the public will pay any attention to it. It is noticed, too, that the explosion generally occurs in mines that have been carefully inspected.

"Last summer I came to the conclusion that we could make experiments in Kansas just as well as elsewhere. The laboratories at Lawrence offered excellent opportunities for carrying on the work. We have been experimenting as to every conceivable way that an explosion could possibly occur, and the results of our experiments will be received with interest all over the United States."

The problem of financing the experiments caused the Kansas professor some worry at first. But mine owners became interested. The Central Coal and Coke company of Kansas City alone contributed \$500 for the experiments when Professor Haworth explained his plans. Then some funds which had been appropriated for geological experiments were added to the subscriptions of the coal companies. That made enough to begin operations.

Professor C. Young of the geological department was sent to the Pittsburgh coal fields. He collected coal dust, coal gas in bags, marsh gas, natural gas and all forms of gas that contained explosive elements. Experiments demonstrated beyond doubt that carbon monoxide is the cause of most explosions.

"The queer thing about it," said Professor Haworth, "is the fact that no one has noticed the effects of this deadly gas in mines. At the mining congress in Pittsburgh last December I was unable to find any scientist who realized that carbon monoxide might be the cause of the great disasters. Carbon monoxide is a deoxidized gas. At Lawrence we have found that the gas will explode when a current of air strikes the cavity in which it is confined.

"The importance of the discovery cannot be overestimated, for I'm confident that fully two-thirds of the explosions are due to this gas."—Kansas City Times.

KNIVES FOR ROOSEVELT.

President's Hunting Outfit Had to Undergo Remarkable Tests.

A special outfit of four knives has been made in Boston for President Roosevelt to use while on his hunting expedition in Africa in the spring. There are two hunting knives—a heavy brush knife, for cutting through dense undergrowth, and a skinning knife. They are made of the highest grade American steel and are razor tempered and razor edged.

The knives were ordered for the president by United States Civil Service Commissioner John A. McIlhenny. One specification was that they must stand the test of cutting through at one blow a quantity of beef and a beef bone as large as the upper arm bone of a man and that the one cut must go clear through without turning the edge of the knife and chipping the bone. The knives have passed the test.

HOME SEEKING WITH A BRASS BAND.

Prairie schooners carrying five German farmers and their families from Oklahoma, eighteen in all, recently arrived overland in Logan, N. M., in the eastern part of the territory, to settle in the surrounding farming country. The caravan of schooners was accompanied by twenty head of horses, and the first schooner carried a big German band of eighteen pieces, the martial strains of "Die Wacht am Rhein" heralding the advent of the home seekers.

DR. BULL'S HUMANITY.

Famous Surgeon's Kindness to a Poor Jewish Family.

The humanity of Dr. William T. Bull of New York, the famous surgeon who recently died at Savannah, Ga., is illustrated by an incident in his career which came to light through another physician.

Late at night a young doctor from the east side of New York city went to Dr. Bull's home and told him that his skill was needed to save the life of a young Jewish girl afflicted with appendicitis.

Dr. Bull went to the home of the girl. It was in a tenement house. She lay on the floor on a bundle of rags. The family had not tasted food in two days.

Taking off his coat and rolling up his sleeves, Dr. Bull turned an icebox into an operating table, operated on the girl, stayed in the house till the patient was out of immediate danger and saw that food was brought for the family.

The father of the girl in his great gratitude for the surgeon's kindness took from his pocket a quarter, all the money he had in the world, and professed it to the great physician, and Dr. Bull, realizing the spirit in which the money had been offered and too tender to refuse it, accepted the quarter and placed it in his pocket.

"I hadn't the heart to refuse it," he said afterward.

Rat Tails For Embroidery.

Nature's pleasant forms must be exhausted when gown makers begin to talk about rat tail embroidery. Yet such is the fad for the hour. Rat tails are having their day in soft wool gowns. They are embroidered in silk and twisted and turned in a way calculated to make the timid squirm. Then rat tails figure among Parisian novelties as one of the trimmings for hats that divide popularity with chickweed and pullets' wings. For the hat the tails are near enough to life to give the creeps. "Well," gasped one good, healthy, normal minded woman when she saw such a piece of headgear, "it makes me want to get out the trap and the cheese."

Some Brief Proper Names.

In the Zuyder Zee there is a bay called Y, and Amsterdam has the river Y, while strange to say, in quite another part of the earth, in China, the same brief name is given to a town.

Elsewhere in the Flowery Kingdom, in the province of Honan, there is a city called U, and in France there is a river and in Sweden a town rejoicing in the name of A.

Proper names of this brief nature are not, however, monopolized by places. Instances are on record where individuals have been similarly named. Some years ago there was a shop kept on the Rue de Louvan, Brussels, by Theresa O, and there is a Mme. O in Paris, who is well known as the proprietor of a popular cafe.

An amusing incident is recounted in connection with the impression into the military service of the son of this Mme. O. The young man could not write and so signed his name on the military papers with a cross. It not occurring to him nor to any of the officials how easily he could have written his name.—Boston Post.

ASTRAL BODY'S LONG TRIPS.

Woman Said She Visited Wales Thrice While Remaining In St. Louis.

Mrs. Jordan W. Lambert, wife of the millionaire chemical manufacturer of St. Louis, recently related one of the most remarkable stories of psychic phenomena ever told. She said she journeyed to Wales from her own home three times to bind up the injured arm of a boy hurt in the slate mines there. She also gave him money for the relief of his needs. This was in United States coin, and the boy exchanged it at the steamship offices in London for English coin. The exchange was proved in London later.

All of this time Mrs. Lambert was in her own home and she thinks entirely conscious throughout. She herself relates the experience, prefaced by spirit communication between Joe Wentworth, a spirit guide, and herself.

Religion as Handmaid of Health.

The present tendency to cultivate health in cultivating religion is getting many recruits. Even highly conservative clergymen preach sanitation as well as theology. Taking care of the health now forms part of the instruction in convent schools and in private schools which, though nonsectarian, are conducted on a Christian basis. As for the beauty specialists, the first thing they learn is whether the patient lives normally or if certain defects of the skin have not a foundation in the breaking of health rules. The one who cultivates beauty of face and form must live a life near perfection. Leaders of religious thought appreciate the good results apparent from the "religion and health" propaganda.

MARK TWAIN ON NEW PLANET

Humorist Tells Why He Is Sure There Is One Near Neptune.

Mark Twain, whose interest in celestial affairs is generally known, contributes to Harper's Weekly his impressions of the new planet which, according to astronomers of Harvard, is believed to be causing perturbations to Neptune. He says:

I believe in the new planet. I was eleven years old in 1846, when Leverrier and Adams and Mary Somerville discovered Neptune through the disturbance and discomfort it was causing Uranus. "Perturbations" they call that kind of disturbance. I had been having those perturbations myself for more than two months—in fact, all through watermelon time, for they used to keep dogs in some of the patches in those days. You notice that these recent perturbations are considered remarkable because they perturbate through three seconds of arc, but really that is nothing. Often I used to perturbate through as much as half an hour if it was a dog that was attending to the perturbating. There isn't any Neptune that can outperturbate a dog, and I know, because I am not speaking from hearsay. Why, if there was a planet 250,000 "light years" the other side of Neptune's orbit Professor Pickering would discover it in a minute if it could perturbate equal to a dog. Give me a dog every time when it comes to perturbating. You let a dog jump out at you all of a sudden in the dark of the moon and you will see what a small thing three seconds of arc is. The shudder that goes through you then would open the seams of Noah's ark itself from figurehead to rudder post, and you would drop that melon the same as if you had never had any but just a casual interest in it. I know about these things, because this is not tradition I am writing, but history.

Now, then, notice this: About the end of August, 1846, a change came over me, and I resolved to lead a better life, so I reformed. But it was just as well anyway, because they had got to having guns and dogs both. Although I was reformed, the perturbations did not stop. Does that strike you? They did not stop; they went right on and on and on for three weeks, clear up to the 23d of September. Then Neptune was discovered, and the whole mystery stood explained. It shows that I am so sensitively constructed that I perturbate when any other planet is disturbed. This has been going on all my life. It only happens in the watermelon season, but that has nothing to do with it and has no significance. Geologists and anthropologists and horticulturists all tell me it is only ancestral and hereditary, and that is what I think myself. Now, then, I got to perturbating again last summer—all summer through—all through watermelon time, and where do you think? Up here on my farm in Connecticut. Is that significant? Unquestionably it is, for you couldn't raise a watermelon on this farm with a derrick.

That perturbating was caused by the new planet. That Washington observatory may throw as much doubt as it wants to, it cannot affect me, because I know there is a new planet. I know it because I don't perturb for nothing. There has got to be a dog or a planet, one or the other, and there isn't any dog around here, so there's got to be a planet. I hope it is going to be named after me. I should just love it if I can't have a constellation.

"TELEPATHY IS COMING."

Sure as Wireless Is Here, Declares Rev. Dr. John Wesley Hill.

"Wireless telegraphy is a fact. We have it now, and just beyond that is telepathy. We will have that. But it won't come as a devil's side show, presided over by some medium. It will come under the guidance of Divine Providence," said the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Hill the other night at the Metropolitan temple in New York city.

IN AID OF FOOTBALL.

Missouri University Faculty Will Offer Prizes For Specialties.

A SPUR TO SPRING PRACTICE.

Trophy Cups For Winners In Punting, Place and Drop Kicking and Tackling—Victorious Athletes Must Be Fall Eligibles Only.

The faculty members of the University of Missouri at Columbia, Mo., have come to the aid of football. Clark W. Hetherington, athletic director of the state institution has received an offer from one of the leading faculty members who desires to keep his name a secret, saying that some members of the faculty of which he is the spokesman desire to come to the aid of the athletic interests of Missouri university, especially along the line of football. To this end they wish to offer a series of prizes to be awarded in spring football competition.

Punting, place kicking, drop kicking and tackling are mentioned as examples of the kind of work they, the faculty members, wish to encourage. The awarding of the prizes, which are to be entirely in the hands of the athletic department so that Hetherington cannot object to the intrusion of outside aid.

The letter follows:

"It has seemed apparent to some members of the faculty that our football team does not have sufficient time in the fall for the thorough drilling in the elementary details of play that is necessary for the production of a successful team. Being convinced of the advantages to be gained by spring practice in football and desiring to show their interest in the success of Missouri on the gridiron, they beg leave to offer six trophy cups to be used as prizes in a football field day to be held some time this spring.

"It is the desire of the donors that these cups be offered as prizes in a competition consisting of punting, place kicking, drop kicking, tackling and other such events as the athletic department may consider best suited for the development of football skill.

"Since the object in offering these cups is a stimulation to spring practice and the development of players, the donors stipulate that the cups should be awarded only to players who will be eligible in the fall and also to reserve the right to withhold their gift if, in their opinion, the number of men engaged has been too small, the practice not sufficiently systematic or the period of practice preceding the field day too short to produce results of value."

Coach Monilaw says that the offer of the faculty will be accepted on the part of the athletic department. It was the intention of the department to arrange a similar meet last year, but the object was abandoned.—Kansas City Star.

NEGRESS' OPINION OF TAFT.

Joke at President Elect's Expense Told by Booker Washington.

President Elect Taft and Booker T. Washington discussed the negro problem the other night before an audience that packed Carnegie hall, in New York. They had been invited by the Armstrong association, which arranged the meeting, to arouse interest in educational work in the south.

Mr. Taft was the subject of a story told by Dr. Washington in the latter's address, which preceded that of the president elect. Dr. Washington told of having been in Georgia just after Mr. Taft had left there during his recent southern tour and of having visited a house where Mr. Taft had been entertained. The proprietor of the house said, according to Dr. Washington, that after the president elect had left he went to the kitchen and asked the cook, an old negro "auntie," if she knew who had been entertained.

"Deed, boss, I ain't never heard of him before," said the old negress.

"The master of the house was surprised," said Dr. Washington. "He told her what a great man Mr. Taft was, how he had been chosen to head the nation.

"No, boss, I ain't never heard tell of him," said the auntie again. The master of the house started to walk away.

"But wait a minute, boss," exclaimed the negress. "He sholy do look like he's been regular at his meals."

Mr. Taft joined in the laugh that followed this joke at his expense.

Rare Combinations.

"The time, the place and the girl—how seldom we see them together!"

"And another rare combination is the man, the scheme and the coin."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

WHAT IS EXPECTED OF TAFT

The President's Greatest Tasks Defined in a National Symposium.

What is the most important task before the new administration under President Taft? What one great thing should be achieved by the incoming Taft administration?

The Christian Herald of New York sent out a letter of inquiry containing these questions to a large number of prominent men and women, all of them representative Americans, and many leaders in their respective fields in the nation's work, including United States senators, congressmen, government officials, governors of states, jurists, mayors, bishops, presidents of universities, authors, artists, admirals, generals and capitalists.

Two hundred replies were received. In these replies no less than forty different legislative and administrative tasks were mentioned as being of first importance in dealing with government and social reform, educational progress, scientific development, purification of politics, bettering the condition of labor and advancing the welfare of all the people, and nearly every correspondent voted more than one subject. Tabulated, the result of the appeal to the public opinion as to the most important task before the new administration stands as follows:

Reduce the tariff.....	105
Conserve natural resources.....	98
Preserve the forests.....	90
Regulate child labor.....	89
Federal divorce law.....	76
Improved postal service.....	75
Parcels post.....	70
Continue Roosevelt policies.....	68
Extend rural free delivery.....	67
Settle the race problem.....	65
Safeguard public health.....	60
A larger navy.....	58
Restricted immigration.....	53
Tuberculosis regulations.....	52
Reconcile capital and labor.....	47
Finish the Panama canal.....	46
Obliterate sectional lines.....	45
Greater sanctity of courts.....	39
Revival of merchant marine.....	32
Work for peace.....	30
More efficient consular service.....	24
Work for ideal government.....	16
Inland waterways.....	15
Restore business confidence.....	14
Help labor.....	14
Purer food laws.....	13
Postal savings banks.....	12
Increased pay for soldiers and sailors.....	11
Prosecute illegal trusts.....	11
Fairer distribution of wealth.....	10
Extend civil service.....	10
Enforce the laws.....	10
Reduce army and navy.....	9
Uplift the farmers.....	8
Regulate ownership of land.....	7
An unmuzzled press.....	6
Ballot for women.....	3
Total vote.....	1,456

BALLOON RACE IN JUNE.

First Grand Prize National Contest Will Be Held In Indianapolis.

America's first grand prize national balloon race will be held in Indianapolis June 5, official announcement of which was made a few days ago by Cortlandt F. Bishop, president of the Aero Club of America. The winner of the race will be regarded as national balloon champion of the United States, the prize being a gold cup valued at \$1,000. The race will be held under the auspices of the Aero Club of America and in accordance with the governing rules of the International Aerostatic federation.

Aeronauts from any aero club affiliated with the Aero Club of America may participate in the contest, provided they have received licenses as pilots from the parent organization. There are now but eighteen licensed pilots in the United States, but as several aero clubs have organized recently, with new balloons all the time being built, it is thought that several additional aeronauts will qualify as pilots before the date of the race. The balloons will be sent up from the grounds of the Indianapolis motor parkway.

It was originally intended to hold this race in September or October, but as another balloon contest of national importance is to take place in St. Louis the week of Oct. 5 it was decided to hold the grand prize race earlier in the season. The St. Louis race will be held during the celebration of the city's one hundredth anniversary of its incorporation.

Battleship Without Funnels.

The keel plate of the British battleship Indefatigable was laid down at Devonport, England, the other afternoon. Although the armament and speed of this new vessel will be similar to that of the latest battleship cruisers, she will be without funnels, and beyond her tripod masts, gun turrets and bridges the upper deck will be as clear as was the case with the old sailing ships when their sails were stowed away. The Indefatigable will be the first vessel of her type in the British navy. It is possible to do away with funnels because of the introduction of internal combustion engines as a propelling power.

On Shipboard.

Poetical Person—What are the sad waves saying?

Sick Passenger—That's easy. "Heave up, heave up!"—Judge.

BEST TIME IN AUSTRALIA.

View of a Sailor on the Atlantic Fleet's Cruise.

Sailors on the Atlantic fleet of battleships which recently returned to Hampton Roads from its world circling voyage gave the following impressions of the places visited on their cruise:

Out on the flagship Connecticut John Keller of Brooklyn and his pal, Jack Crudden of Taunton, Mass., sat on a gun sponson the other day talking about their cruise.

"Take it from us," said Keller, "that Australia is the country. We had a finer time there than any other place we visited. Those fellows in Melbourne are good sports, all right, and they have a dandy town. You ought to have seen Tommy Burns lick Squires while we were there. Maybe that wasn't some fight. That was the place to celebrate. Maybe we didn't indulge in a few whisks."

"How about Japan?" Keller was asked.

"Oh, Japan is all right," he replied. "That is a pretty good country, but it can't compare with Australia. Those Japanese think they are hot potatoes, but they treated us O. K., and we've got no kick against them. Say, you know we went to Messina, where they had the earthquake, and those Italians think there is nobody in the world like an American. They ought to, for we did the best we could for them."

This talk about Italy roused Crunden of Taunton to speak his mind.

"Sunny Italy they call it, do they?" he exclaimed with fine contempt. "I never saw the sun there at all. There ain't any sunshine there any more than there is here in this fog today. It's a cold, wet place, and that's all there is to Italy."

"Hold on, Jack," interrupted Keller. "How about art? They've got pictures over there that will simply knock your eye out."

"Yes," growled Crunden, "and they have got some statues over there, too, what ain't fit to be seen in public."

"What are you talking about," put in Keller. "You can't seem to remember anything outside of Pompeii. You see, Pompeii is a place what was buried by a volcano about a thousand years or more ago. Jack and me went to see what it was like. Some of the things they've got there I wouldn't let a dog see."

"Are you glad to be home?" the reporter asked.

"Well, I should think!" exclaimed Keller. "But I don't call this home yet. I won't be there either until I strike little old New York. That's the place for me. When I land there I'll be home all right."

SCHOOLS IN RIFLE MATCH.

National Association Arranges Competition Open to Teams of Ten.

An interesting competition for schoolboys has been arranged by the executive committee of the National Rifle Association at Washington. It will be known as the interscholastic rifle match and will be for the interschool gallery championship of the United States.

The match will be shot on the galleries of the various schools which enter, the shooting taking place on any date between April 12 and 24. It will be open to teams of ten pupils from any public school, preparatory high school or private school not conferring degrees. Where the school has a club affiliated with the National Rifle association no entrance fee will be charged. Other schools may enter teams on the payment of \$2. The distance will be fifty feet, and the National Rifle association target with a one inch bullseye will be supplied by the National Rifle association.

Each string will consist of five shots,

and ten shots will be fired in a standing position and ten in a prone position, with two sighting shots for each position. Any 22 caliber rifle may be used which has sights in front of the hammer. The competition is open to bona fide scholars only, and a certificate to this effect must be filed with Lieutenant Albert S. Jones, secretary of the National Rifle association, Washington, which organization will designate a judge to represent it at each school. The prize will be a handsome trophy, to be held by the winning school for one year, and medals to the individual members of the teams.

England's National Anthem.

There is a fourth verse of the national anthem with which very few Englishmen indeed are familiar. But it was given, apparently in all good faith, in an old Hanoverian musical work, and the daring of the last rhyme almost reconciles one to the shocking character of the sentiment:

God save great George, our king!

Long live our noble king!

God save the king!

Send us roast beef a store.

If it's gone, send us more,

And the key of the cellar door,

That we may drink.

—London Chronicle.

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How Blindfolded Pilot Guided Tug by Submarine Bell Signals.

WAS NOT DECEIVED ONCE.

Vessel Taken Over Three Miles to Ambrose Channel Lightship, In New York Bay—New Apparatus Will Help Ships In Fog.

A man blindfolded piloted the tug Eugene F. Moran from a point over three miles out in the open sea to the Ambrose channel lightship, in New York bay, the other day, picking up the light vessel by the sound of the submarine signal bell and following the course by the guiding sound of the bell ringing some thirty feet below the surface.

The Eugene F. Moran left pier 2, North river, New York, soon after 10 o'clock in the morning, with shipping men and experts on board. The tugboat James H. Moran went along, having on board a signal bell apparatus for the trials.

The tug went down the lower bay to the Ambrose lightship and ran alongside to request that the submarine bell on board be kept ringing.

In a short time the man who had the telephone headpiece connected with the microphone receivers at the bow of the tug reported:

"There goes the bell now."

The Moran continued to a point about three miles beyond the Hook, and, after Assistant Engineer Fay had been blindfolded, the Moran was put out of her course to confuse him, while the receivers were put at his ears.

There was a short interval, and then Fay said to Captain Reilly of the tug, "The bell is off the starboard side."

The course was changed, and then Fay reported the sound as coming from the port sides. Again the wheel swung around, and again Fay reported on the direction of the bell.

"A little to port," he ordered, and then, as the tug swung over, he said: "Now I hear the bell from port and starboard. The lightship lies dead ahead. Keep that course, captain."

So the blindfolded man kept her to the course. Occasionally he would order a trifle more to port or to starboard as the sound indicated that the bow was swinging a point off the line to the lightship.

As the tug approached the lightship the test was made complete. The tug swung from one point of the compass to another. The blindfolded man was never fooled. He called the bells as accurately as a hotel clerk calls the indicator.

"Now we've got him," said Captain Reilly as he pointed the Moran on one course.

"Now where is the lightship?" demanded the scoffers.

"Almost ahead," said Fay, listening intently. "Dead ahead," he corrected a moment later, and "dead ahead" it was.

Those who crowded into the pilot-house or who had obtained places at the windows watched the guiding of the boat with interest, looking out to see how true the vessel was going on her way to the light vessel. So Fay brought the tug to the Ambrose light.

The company officials explained the working of the submarine signal, and every one on board had a chance to listen to the bell. As another test the James H. Moran was sent ahead about a mile, and she fastened up on the far side of the schooner Goodwin Standard, anchored off Staten Island. Her bell was put over the side and started. There was no difficulty in locating the tug by the sound of the bell.

About 100 lightships are now equipped with the submarine bell, and of these forty-nine are along our coast. The lightship bell is hung by davits over the side. It is attached to a case and is operated by compressed air fed through twin rubber hose. The strokes on the bell are automatically controlled, so that each lightship sends out under water her code number. Every lightship has its code number—66 for Nantucket, 45 for Boston bay, 2 for Hen and Chickens, in Buzzard's bay; 39 for Breton's Reef, 68 for the Diamond shoal lightship.

The receiving apparatus is installed in the fore peak and as far below the water line as possible. The receiving mechanism consists of two small tanks fastened to the "skin" of the vessel. In each tank two microphones are placed, immersed in liquid. These microphones receive the sound waves coming through the water and striking against the vessel's side. From these tanks wires run to the battery box, which supplies the power, and from there to the indicator box.

The receiving telephones are similar to the telephone ear pieces now in use. The indicator box, shaped like a clock, is fastened to the wall of the pilothouse. By means of a switch

either the port or starboard microphone can be connected with the receiving telephones. A dial shows which side is connected. It was explained that the bell works best at about thirty feet below the surface. The sound of the bell has been heard eighteen and a half miles.

WAGNER MADE IT HOT.

The Composer's Trick When Money and Firewood Were Scarce.

Here is an anecdote of Wagner's early life as related by Liszt: "Wagner, Bulow and I were all quite young when we lived together in Leipzig and had a good time—that is, I enjoyed myself, but Wagner was already fermenting with his political and philosophical ideas, and our prosaic circumstances offered little ground for the idealists of the future. We called Bulow 'Kritikus,' and we, especially I, always feared his sharp tongue a little. Of course all of us had little money, but Wagner put our slender purse to great strains. He could not bear money worries, and we let him feel them as little as possible.

"Once, after a long autumn, it became cold suddenly, and Wagner with his 'nerves' suffered from the sudden change in the temperature. He demanded a heated room at once. For two whole days the debate raged between him and Bulow as to the immediate purchase of wood with our reduced purse.

"I was not asked, because Bulow knew that I would yield, but he as treasurer contended that it was ridiculous to buy wood in the month of September. 'But I am freezing,' said Wagner in a rage, to which the inexorable Bulow suggested that he go out and get warm by running or warm himself by his muse. Laughing at his cheap, spiteful advice, Bulow and I went out, but when we returned after two hours we were thunderstruck to find Wagner in the room heated to suffocation. He sat at his writing table deep in his work. His face was red.

"'Where'—began Bulow, but the words stuck in his throat, for a glance around the room showed him how Wagner had helped himself. Several chairs and our work tables lay on the floor, permanently crippled. Wagner had cut off their legs and made the fire with them. Bulow was speechless with rage, but I stood at the door and laughed till the tears came at this ingenious way of helping oneself. Bulow lamented that we would have to replace the landlady's chairs and tables and that he could not sit down or work.

"Wagner answered spitefully: 'I have what I needed! Fellows like you, who do nothing but go walking, need neither chairs nor tables. If you had given me the money right off, your valuable furniture would still be in existence. You wished it so! Firewood would have been cheaper!'

THE MEASLES CANNIBAL.

Method of a Vancouver Island Tribe to Drive Away Disease.

A few years ago an epidemic of measles broke out among the Indian tribes living on Vancouver Island, in British Columbia, not far from Fort Rupert, and the shamans or medicine men came to the conclusion that a cannibal sorcerer, whom they termed the "hamatsu" (measles cannibal), was slaying their children to eat them and that he would continue to do so until he was killed.

As they could not slay a ghost in his own person they arranged a ceremony in which one of their number posed as the cannibal and was treated as they would have liked to treat the real foe. This fact of a substitute was, of course, not made public, only the medicine men knowing the truth of the matter.

Against a wall of rock was painted an imitation opening, in the center of which the "cannibal" was fastened. At the proper time, after going through various incantations, a covering was jerked away, exposing the cannibal apparently springing through the solid rock. He was promptly grasped by two of the priests, who dragged him out and rushed him through a fire which was burning in front of the place and which was surrounded by all the members of the tribe beating drums and singing at the top of their voices. By some jugglery the cannibal was got rid of, and the people were told that he had flown away through the air and would not come back.

After this ceremony had been repeated several times to put an end to other epidemics, which were only too prevalent among the Indians, it grew into a sort of annual affair, managed by the members of a secret society whose members know that the supposed "hamatsu" was only a man—Scientific American.

Possom May Replace Turkey.

It is reported that at the next Thanksgiving dinner served in the White House the Georgia possum may replace the Rhode Island turkey.

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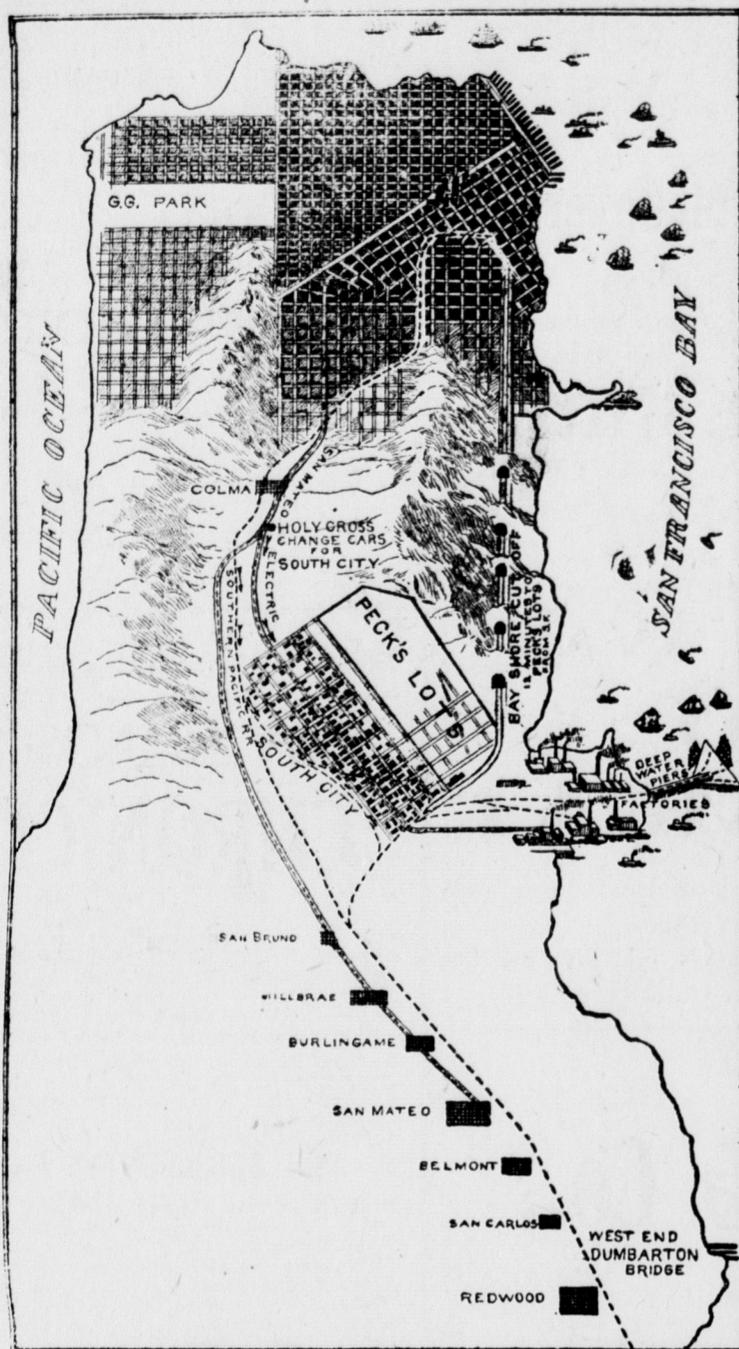
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LOCAL HAPPENINGS TOLD IN BRIEF

Residents of South San Francisco are asked to furnish this office with any news items that they know of from time to time. There is a letter box attached to our front door, in which written items can be placed. Please write on one side of paper and sign your name to it. THE ENTERPRISE desires to print all the local happenings, and the people of South San Francisco can be of material help.

Died—In this city March 11th, Mrs. J. Negre.

W. W. Linesba, of San Bruno, was in town on business Friday.

Attorney Henry Ward Brown, of Colma, was in town Wednesday on business.

Complaints are being made that stray stock is roaming over Pecks Lots without permission.

Don't forget to attend the W. O. W. dance at Metropolitan Hall next Wednesday night.

J. B. "Pop" Seivers, the hustling painter of San Bruno, was in this city on Thursday.

Thos. Hickey has been kept busy lately improving the appearance of his garden and building a new chicken yard.

Recorder McSweeney is kept busy these days adjusting cases of peddlers arrested for doing business without a license.

The South San Francisco Women's Improvement Club will hold a social reunion next Wednesday evening (St. Patrick's Day) at Guild Hall. Members and their families will be present.

Outside banking hours, Cashier Hamsher is busily engaged at his new home planting shrubbery, flowers and vegetable seed. He is testing the proposition as to whether asparagus will grow on "The Hill." Don't send in orders too soon.

County Assessor Hayward has appointed Harry E. Styles of this city and J. H. Kirk of San Bruno as field deputies for the First Township for the purpose of taking assessment statements.

It is stated that a new bakery is to be established in this city soon. Parties have been looking for a suitable site in this city for that purpose during the past week.

Some of the heavy wall stone blocks have been put in place at the new Southern Pacific depot building this week, and work will now progress rapidly until the depot is completed.

Died—February 26, 1909, at Vallejo, Mrs. Fenger, wife of Chas. Fenger, formerly of the Armour Hotel, this city. Mrs. Fenger was well and favorably known here, of a kindly disposition. No one was refused a meal, if in need, and many now living in South San Francisco have reason to think kindly of her for assistance rendered them when they needed it most.

Announcement is made that an election will be held in this city on Friday, April 2d, at which citizens will be given an opportunity of voting for a school trustee for this district.

The polling place will be at the new school house on Grand Avenue, and will be open from 1 to 6 p.m.

The election officers are: Inspector, Ed. Haines;

Judges, W. S. Taylor and H. W. Kneese.

Now is the time for candidates for this office to make their announcements in THE ENTERPRISE.

There is considerable active work to be done by the Board of School Trustees,

and no doubt the campaign for the position will be a lively one.

John Koch, an employee at the South City Steam Laundry for a short time, was taken suddenly ill Thursday afternoon with severe pains in his chest reaching through to his back. He was taken to his room at the Armour Hotel, where he died at 11:40 the same evening. His complaint was found to be heart disease, of which his father had also died some time ago. He was 46 years of age, and leaves to mourn his death, a brother and two sisters, who reside in San Francisco where the funeral will take place on Monday next.

Mr. Koch with his brother Fred had been in the laundry business many years, being employed at the Lick House, San Francisco, before the big fire, for twenty-six years. They had also been employed at the Peninsula Hotel at San Mateo.

PHONE KEARNEY 3315

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SAN FRANCISCO

Please observe the effect produced by the letter which Phyllis sent to her friend, Fannie; and note particularly the question which is propounded, "acrostic-ally," in the following lines:

ACROSTIC—No. 9

Dear Phyllis I've read the essay you sent,
On the question of paying a landlord rent,
Till the views I held for ten long years
Have vanished and gone like childhood-fears!
Each line of the paper in which I found
Your facts and figures, clear and sound,
Only exceeded the line preceding,
Which dealt with the plausible plans (misleading)
Norah, my sister, had long contended—
Long is the word (her views are mended)—
Obtusely—I do not cast a slur—
To buy no home, but live like her!
So clearly and strongly you made your point,
I saw at once I was out of joint,
Not physically—no, for now and long
Phyllis' bones are staunch and strong—
Entirely so with modern ways,
Content with methods of olden days;

Killing the time that is mine to use,
Some day to hear the cheerful news,
That the sums I had long in the Bank,
Returned enough to make us rank,
Among our neighbors in tenement flats,
Citizens, togged with clothes and hats
That would serve for a season, appearing new,
And then Dame Fashion would say "Renew!"
Thus drifting through life till some loud gong,
Should startle and sting like a cutting thong,
On the end of a merciless drivers' whip,
Unfelt, before on our mundane trip,
Tauntingly ringing, like jarring chimes,
Ha! how have you used your dollars and dimes?"
Calling us back to our womanhood bloom,
In the face of the fact that not even a room,
Tis ours to own beneath the skies!
Your essay, Phyllis, has opened my eyes.

SAN BRUNO ITEMS

A. J. Tucker, the well-known real estate man, was suddenly attacked with appendicitis yesterday and taken to a hospital in San Francisco to have an operation performed.

The Catholic ladies of San Bruno have completed all arrangements for the vaudeville show and dance that will be given next Wednesday evening (St. Patrick's Day) at Town Hall. Admission will be 25 cents. A beautiful battenburg bedspread will be given away during the evening.

The Trustees of San Bruno Park School District have accepted the plans of E. A. Garvin of San Francisco for a building of the Mission type to contain eight rooms and an assembly hall. The architect stipulates that the building will not cost more than \$18,000.

If you wish to subscribe for THE ENTERPRISE call on W. W. Linesba. THE ENTERPRISE would consider it a favor if San Bruno residents would furnish items of news interest that they know of to him also. Hereafter Mr. Linesba will represent THE ENTERPRISE at San Bruno.

The Harmonie Club of San Bruno gave its second grand banquet Saturday evening, March 6th last at Town Hall. It was attended by seventy-two members and their immediate family, and was undoubtedly the grandest affair of its kind ever given in San Bruno.

Last winter a gentleman was advertised to sing at a charity concert in an English provincial town, presided over by a local city councilor, a self-made man. The first song was "The Owl" (Stephen Adams). On rising to announce it the chairman was informed that the singer had not arrived, a fact that he duly notified to the audience.

A little later the missing baritone

made his appearance and was observed by the worthy chairman, who rose with evident pleasure and innocently announced with marked confidence:

"Mr. Ampton will now favor us with the longed for 'Howl!'" —London ANSWERS.

An advertisement in THE ENTERPRISE brings results—quick!

speeches were delivered, among them being a splendid talk by the club's popular president, V. B. Cosper and also by A. J. Tucker, H. Grady, W. Smith and E. M. A. Pallas. After the supper, dancing was in order and reigned supreme until 7:30 a.m., when all left declaring they had spent the best evening of their lives.

HILLCREST TO HAVE CONCERT AND DANCE

On Sunday evening, March 28th, a concert and dance will be given at Knowles Hall, Hillcrest, by Mr. A. A. Krasoff, a professor of vocal music, under the direction of Mr. J. F. Pankewicz. An excellent vocal and instrumental musical program has been prepared, and anyone who will attend will be well satisfied. The San Mateo and cemetery cars stop in front of the hall. Admission 25 cents, with reserved seats at 50 cents. There should be a good attendance from this city. The concert will be followed by a social dance.

DID AN EARTHQUAKE DO THIS?

"By some freak of the ocean, Mussel Rock on the coast side has become covered with sand and has almost entirely disappeared within the last thirty days," says the Halfmoon Bay Review. "Thousands of tons of sand have been thrown up by the ocean and by some peculiar current this sand has been largely deposited in and around Mussel Rock. Everyone who visited this famous rock knows that it could only be approached when the tide was out. Now the land in the vicinity has been graded by nature for fifty feet and a visitor can walk to where the rock is hidden at any hour without danger of even getting the feet wet."

Advertise in THE ENTERPRISE